- OTHER TIPS–

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">JAVA</th></tr>
<tr><th>NAME</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>EXAMPLE</th></tr>
<tr><td>Scanner class:</td><td>Scanner is a class in java.util package, used for obtaining user input of the primitive types like int, double, etc. and strings.</td><td>

```
package com.lec.ex;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Example {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

//String input
       System.out.println("Name: ");
       String name = sc.nextLine();

// Character input ((charAt(0) returns first character in
that string)
       System.out.println("Gender: ");
       char gender = sc.next().charAt(0);

// Numerical data input
       System.out.println("Age: ");
       int age = sc.nextInt();

// Others (byte, short and float can also be used

       System.out.println("Mobile num: ");
       long mobileNo = sc.nextLong();

       System.out.println("Height: ");
       double height = sc.nextDouble();

        System.out.println("The user "+ name + " (" + gender
+ ") "  + "is " + age + " years old" + " with the phone
number " +      mobileNo + " and height of " + height );

        sc.close();
    }
}
```

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Math.random (Class Math)</td><td>Returns a double value with a positive sign, greater than or equal to 0.0 and less than 1.0. Returned values are chosen pseudo- randomly with (approximately) uniform distribution from that range.</td><td>

```
public static double random()

int computer = (int) (Math.random() * 3); // 0,1,2

// (int) is used in order to convert a double value (random
value that the computer generated), in to a integer = Manual
Narrowing Casting
```

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Importing classes</td><td>Importing all the classes from the relevant package</td><td>

```
Import PackageName.*
```

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<tr><td>Instance of</td><td>Checking which class the object is from, or inherited from</td><td>

```
Object instanceOf type
Example:
Public class Banana implements fruit {
}
Public apple {
}


Main class:
Banana fruit = new Banana ();
System.out.println(fruit instancof Banana);
System.out.println(fruit instancof Apple);

Result:
True
True
```

</td></tr>
</table>

parseInt	Parses a string and returns an integer	

Ordering in Ascending order	Comparing number at index x with number at index x+1, and switches their order around if the prior is larger than the latter	`for (int i = 0; i < variableName.length; i++) {`
		
		`for (int j = i + 1; j < lotto.length; j++) {`
		`if (lotto[i] > lotto[j]) {`
		`int temp = lotto[i];`
		`lotto[i] = lotto[j];`
		`lotto[j] = temp;`

Trimming space		`numstr = numStr.trim()`